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THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Further Details of the Recent Revolution.

ITS EFFECTS.

ELECTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Since the date of my last we have had two revolutions to tell you of in this city.

The first took place on the 25th, in the evening, at the village of Ayotla, a few miles from this city. It was headed by General Romaneasy, one of the Gimpy party's men, who very unwisely proclaimed himself President. The following morning this movement was made known to Zuloaga, and during the day a note came from Romaneasy to Zuloaga, ordering the latter to put his stock and clear out of the palace before 2 P. M. of that very same day. This order not being complied with, Romaneasy, as a prudent man and discreet general, drank his camp, but instead of coming on this city made for Puebla. This movement gave Zuloaga an opportunity to express his sentiments regarding Romaneasy, and the latter used up to be at a prayer, a coward, an ungrateful wretch, and several other characters equally complimentary, and, no doubt, all correct. The city was, of course, covered in state of siege, and the garrison marched law proclaimed. This farce took up two days.

On the morning of the 27th we awoke to find two of the strongest points in the city in a state of revolt, and occupied by Puente de Velasquez and "Long live Constitution." During the day the whole garrison successively espoused the cause of Romaneasy, as was believed at Ayotla.

In the evening, Zuloaga resolutely escaped from the palace, and took refuge in a foreign legation, and on the same day issued a manifesto declaring Romaneasy, General Osollo and adherents traitors, and declaring the city of Puebla and vicinity pronounced for Romaneasy, and the revolution, therefore confined to two garrisons.

On the following day news was received here that Puebla had gone back again, and that Romaneasy, consequently, was his arrival there, had been made a prisoner.

On the 30th, early in the morning, a telegram was received stating that Puebla would support Zuloaga, and that Romaneasy was at liberty. The same morning news reached us that Tampico had gone for Romaneasy. On the strength of these cheering items of intelligence a grand salute was fired and the bells rung.

For you may not understand the object of all these revolutions, I will here give you the first plan on file and the remedies articles of the second.

Plan of Ayotla.

PLAN AT THE VILLAGE OF AYOTLA, ON THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1858, BY GEN. ROMANEASY.

"It is now more than thirty-seven years that our unfortunate Republic has been presenting to all civilized nations, and examples of the most shameful immorality, as managed into contempt and affection by the tyrannic and usurped power of parties, civil war has covered with mourning almost every quarter, has covered with tears and blood the very ardent of a favored soil. It is easy to foretell the terrible consequences and the ruin which a fratricidal war, sustained with terrible desperation by the political factions, must necessarily produce, and which will be impossible to prevent so long as there exists incompetence and ambitious men. Never, as at the present moment, have the passions been so excited. Never were reproduced such horrors. Two parties, equally exaggerated in their principles, and pretensions, now dispute with unusual harshness the supreme command of the Republic, and having a deep hatred for each other, they both yield to their contending efforts with constant and shameful vacillation, now favoring a party, now another, disgusted with the execrable system of promotion and favoritism.

"From one extreme to the other of the Republic, there is a universal outcry for peace; the general demand it with a desperation inspired by the fear of a general destruction of their interests, but all know that it is not possible to accomplish this by pronunciamientos, executive attempts or one of the contending parties, for these things suppose the proscription of the vanquished faction, and therefore it must be considered, and of very short duration in fact, that of the party which is considered a government that must be overthrown, destroying, and imprisoning the half of those who bear the name of Mexican. Such a system of government is only adapted to a people without energy, without liberty, to deform tyranny under the name of order, which is to-day supreme itself to-morrow to be overthrown by the same means. Under the Constitution—democratic—as a servile reproduction, which tries to mingle itself with those three respectable names, with which the National gratitude blazons the year 1821. The excesses of liberty and of despotism are equally detested, and the only fruit which has been obtained from the calamities of the past year, has been the creation of a public spirit, which curses the ultra pretensions, and desires the enjoyment of a just and prudent liberty under the energetic action of a moderate party Government. For the beginning this is sufficient.

"Guided by these inspirations, and resolved, above all, to save the nationality at the risk of losing, if civil war continue, I have decided to proclaim the present plan, for the prosperous result of which I count upon the devotion and valor of the division under my command, and to the protection of bayonets and just Mexicans of all parties, that they will not procrastinate in arranging themselves around a banner of conciliation and peace, saturated by me with the upright intention of putting an end to our disastrous dissensions, inviting to participate in the Government all intelligent and distinguished of the country, without distinction of political color.

"It is high time that hatreds should cease, for, united sincerely and fraternally, the Mexicans may give to our unfortunate country a day of satisfaction and glory.

"As my object is not to gratify aspirations, but to cure the grave disorders which afflict the Republic, I abstain from pompous promises, and I wish that for such a cessation of acts may be entered upon—for often enough hope has been disappointed with promises to improve the condition of the country, from which the people have a right to doubt everything, and to believe that only Providence will assist in the accomplishment of this work, for the sincerity and good faith with which I may procure the salvation of my country.

"Article 1. I consolidate that the division which with me sustains the present plan, shall occupy the capital of the Republic a reunion of a National Assembly shall be convoked, which shall be composed of three Deputies, elected by each Department, according to an electoral law, which shall at once be promulgated, under the guarantees that all citizens shall be allowed to vote, and be voted for, without distinction of classes or parties.

"Art. 2. The mission of the National Assembly is to give to the country a Constitution without other restrictions than such as may emanate from itself, and the most ample times and liberty to perform its work.

"Art. 3. Six months after the publication of the Constitution it shall be submitted to a popular vote, and it can only go into operation if it should receive a majority of votes. The Provisional Government will arrange this.

"Art. 4. The Chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be written to that they may accept the present plan, under the guarantee that their position shall be respected and the past forgotten.

"Art. 5. Meanwhile that the Constitution is put in force the supreme power shall be deposited in the General in Chief, who subscribes in so much as shall confine for the maintenance of the independence and peace in the interior of the Republic.

MIGUEL MARIA DE ECHEAGARY.

GENERAL QUARTERS, AYOTLA, Dec. 26, 1858.

This cold revolutionary farce No. 1. The plan for example is not so well written as that of Benavente, and has no strategy novel feature except Art. 6, which throws the matter back in N. Y. will give the article entire.

"Art. 6. Gen. Echeagary, Gen. Marcos, Ramon Pacheco is invited to take the command in chief of the forces of this capital until the establishment of the Provisional Government."

With this eminent plan ends the revolution so far. To-morrow the Junta will assemble if no other revolution springs up to cut its deliberations short. Already treason is showing itself on all sides, and Romaneasy must soon have both parties on top of him instead of in his arms. Many persons express grave doubts if Romaneasy will be able to go further than where he now is.

He has so far left the City Government as it was under Zuloaga, and all of his advisers are of the old conservative school. This annoys the Liberals, and they are already swearing vengeance on him, although he has let more than 600 of them out of prison.

ELECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The revolution which has taken place here has some curious features which may be interesting to your readers. It has been a military, not yet not a gun has been fired, save, to my knowledge, a single person knocked down. A Ward election in any city of the United States would have furnished more interest and a thousand times more excitement than this revolution, which aims at disarming the whole country, has produced. Mr. Romaneasy has been a long resident in the United States, and has observed well the working of American institutions. He has seen with elegant your (ardulent manner at elections; has seen your disgraceful riots between the Short Boys, the Long Boys, Dead Rabbits, Know-Nothings, Plug-Uglies, &c., &c., and has determined not to encourage anything of the kind here. Besides, he knows his people, as all Mexicans have a right to know, although they don't like to say it. He knows the way to Mexican public opinion, and has, through rich friends here, been able to cater successfully to the taste of some of the military chiefs of the late Zuloaga Government. They have become persuaded of the force of his arguments, and as they go public opinion always goes.

It was very amusing to see the log rolling at the different quarters. Every officer wanted his price, and this dickering and bartering was kept up all the first day. Brokers were on the move, and in eight hours one-half of the garrison of this city (the other half was bought the previous night) was bought and paid for at so many sheep at a slaughter-house—and this is to pass for the voice of the nation.

[All the old Generals, Colonels, Captains, and even Sergeants, at once offered their services to Romaneasy, for the very moderate consideration of one month's pay in advance. They have so far been held on the well-baited hook; but the moment the bait is withdrawn, all of these patriots will be found in one or the other of the opposition ranks.

The commander of the cavalry, not having been treated properly, as he thought, bolted from the city with a portion of his command, and has not been heard of since. He has gone, it is believed, to join General Mejia, who is raising forces in the Sierra to oppose the present plan and reestablish Church rule.

During the first days, after the plan of Ayotla, and before the plan of the 25th, Romaneasy was frequently in the company of Zuloaga, and it was believed then he was friendly to Zuloaga. A particular friend of Romaneasy called upon Zuloaga and actually gave him money, and assured him of his devotion. Now, it is well known that both Romaneasy and his friend were playing Zuloaga false; or, as we say it here, diplomatically.

Should this scheme of Romaneasy succeed, I shall in a future letter give you some further curious facts and figures in connection with its history. The sums of money expended will be interesting to American financiers, who still hope to see established in Mexico a "patriotic, intelligent and honest" Government with which to deal and arrange pending difficulties.

Zuloaga, the poor, miserable wretch of a gambler, is gone. He is justly cursed, even by those who supported him. But poor and miserable as he was, no doubt we ever again have another Government as strong as his has been. We are now in a state of chaos. For the moment harmony reigns in this capital by force of the money paid to the military men. The five or six hundred political prisoners who have been let loose, have already commenced to meddle again in politics. One fellow, who had been in prison for eight months and over, went about the same day of his deliverance trying to buy arms and ammunition to raise a revolt against the men who had liberated him. In the meantime Romaneasy is playing the nice and doing nothing. His scheme makes the fifty-fourth change of Government which Mexico has experienced in 37 years. That cleverer men than he is have preceded him there can be no doubt of; and if we take the history of the country and the treachery of its people into consideration, we can not give Romaneasy the average period. In my opinion he will do well if he exceed the period of Bourbons, (five days,) and certainly, as a milk-and-water middle man, he can not last much longer. He can not go to the Liberal Party, for they have too many aspirants of their own, and I can see no good reason why a clever man like Tarnave Tejada should be shelved to gratify the personal vanity of Mr. Romaneasy. If Mr. Romaneasy goes over to the Clergy he will play the mischief with all of his domestic plans in the United States, and as these engage his ambitious movements at this time, I think he will try to keep clear of the Clergy. Look at Mr. Romaneasy as we may, I can see no hope for him for encouragement for his stock-jobbing friends. We are in chaos now and must remain so.

The saying that "Romaneasy is too fat" will, in my humble opinion, prove too true. He certainly is not Cæsarian's beau ideal of a man, fit for plots and treasons. His character appears to be more like that of the jolly George IV., and I have no doubt, but in the line of life of King George Mr. Romaneasy can make himself an eminently good fellow. Had he been born to power and place, he doubtless would have surrounded himself with good ministers and advisers, and cut a very respectable figure in the history of his country. But in this country, where the throne is got by chance, and is anything but a bed of roses, and where the Executive is called upon to lead the life of a gladiator, I fear Mr. R. is not the man. But should he succeed—a thing I cannot believe—he will have advisers of the sharpest kind about him. These will be men such as Cæsarian would have said, "Beware of them." They will be men of sunken eyes, keen in their deep sockets, with long and haggard faces—just the men who have put him where he is.

Poor Zuloaga is now a man detested by everybody. He has taken refuge under the British flag, where he trembles like a criminal in capillo. He will, I suppose, avail himself of the first opportunity to sneak out of this country into the United States, where he doubtless will receive a show of the attentions always bestowed upon every foreign blackguard who makes himself too disgraceful to remain at home. Should he visit the United States, I hope there will be a few to treat him with the contempt his acts have merited.

NEWS OF THE COUNTRY.

These revolutions have absorbed everything, and but little has been said about the movements of any of the belligerents, excepting Miramon and Degollado, Miramon appears to be still in Guadalajara, and Degollado laying seige to him outside. The struggle at Guadalajara is likely to be a long-winded affair. The energies of the country are becoming so exhausted that it is difficult to bring on a large and general battle.

The country is everywhere infested with robbers and revolutionary parties, and nothing or nobody is safe on the high roads; and this I may say makes up the great bulk of our news.

This city has not yet suffered any commotion from the late revolutions. Even during the revolutions not the slightest disturbances took place.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

My last letter left us picking up the crumbs of a broken up Government, and trying to organize another from those crumbs, and from fragments of the other parties of the country. This movement was what must be known in the history of Mexico as the Ronaea Compromise, and its fate is a fair specimen of the fate of all attempts that have been made to make these people imbibe the principles of true Republicanism through the spirit of compromise.

On the 30th ult., the Junta de Notables, that was created by the Ronaea plan to elect a President for the country, assembled in the Hall of Congress, and after some little delay, succeeded in organizing, by the election of a presiding officer. The first attempts at organization were defeated by some wary Liberals, who thought they were going to be sold by the Junta, and therefore, they wished to withdraw. Some scantily did withdraw, but the Jesuit sappers for the Clergy Party managed to wheedle a few of the Liberals into action with the Junta, by the election of a Liberal as presiding officer. Thus the Liberal Party was compromised to stand by the action of the Assembly.

The friends of Mr. Ronaea at once tried to precipitate the election for President, but this was, in a mild manner, set to one side, by a motion to lay down a platform for the guidance of the new President in his

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Expelled Revelations of the Navy-yard Investigation.

Unsettled Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Interesting Naval Intelligence—Arrival Home of Gen. Paez.

The Pacific Railroad Debate in the Senate—Expulsion Cases &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

On the investigation called for by the resolution of Mr. Seaman, Lieutenant Lee, I understand, will testify to the employment of seventy men at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for two weeks prior to the City election, when there was nothing for them to do. Commodore Kearney has also been summoned before the Committee.

In reference to the disputed contract for supplying the machinery for sloop-of-war No. 3, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, Messrs. Kennet, Neafie & Co., of that city, have issued the following card:

It is not unknown to the reading public that our successful competition for the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war now being built at the Navy-yard, has been made the subject of unjust criticism, and gross misrepresentation.

We feel it due to our professional and business reputation to make a plain statement of facts, the truth of which we hold ourselves personally responsible to substantiate by incontrovertible evidence.

When, in the month of September last, the bids were opened for the machinery for the ship known as the Griffin, it was found that the only bid submitted was by the Wm. Norris.

The Navy Department, finding that there had been no competition, because such information as was necessary to enable bidders to propose, had been furnished by Mr. Griffin to Mr. Norris, and to no one else, directed an advertisement to issue inviting proposals, and furnished at the same time the midship section and side elevation of the ship.

Mr. Griffin, although the agent of the Government, refused to afford any information to bidders, alleging as a reason that he had approved Mr. Norris' plans, and would have no communication with any one else on the subject.

On the 6th of November, the plans were by the Secretary of the Navy submitted to a Board of four Engineers, two of whom reported in favor of our plans, and two, whilst not disproving, thought those of Mr. Norris equal.

The plans of Mr. Norris, according to the reports, containing radical defects, the Secretary invoked the counsel of two of the most eminent engineers in the corps, and they unhesitatingly pronounced in our favor, and pointed out clearly the errors of Mr. Norris' drawings, which were of a character so important and glaring as to excite in their minds surprise that any engineer of competency should have been willing to hazard his reputation by approving them.

The Department, as the ship was to be constructed by a gentleman not attached to the service, was willing to allow the greatest latitude of investigation, and requested the attendance of three engineers, not members of the Government corps, one of whom supported in our favor, and the remaining two gave Mr. Norris' plans the preference, but did not condemn ours.

It is however, worthy of remark, that the most strenuous appeals were made to at least two of the members of the Board, in the Norris behalf, before they reached Washington to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

It will be observed that the drawings were submitted to nine engineers, five of whom reported in our favor, and four in favor of Mr. Norris, and yet none objection to our plans.

After the investigation had closed, we were asked to state the rate of speed which we would guarantee to accomplish; and at once we fixed it fifteen miles per hour, with a forfeiture of $10,000 in case of a failure, but without increasing the price first named for the ship.

A short time before the award was made, Mr. Norris preferred charges against the Engineer-in-Chief for having furnished us with copies of his plans, &c. To this we replied by affidavits, denying the allegations, stating at the same time that it was by no means complimentary to an experience of sixteen years, and the construction of more than three hundred steamers, to suppose that we would copy, much less improperly obtain, plans or drawings from one who had never constructed a marine engine of any kind. The Secretary of the Navy, in making his decision, carefully allowed the testimony against the Engineer-in-Chief, and in support of the charges made, and did not find even the shadow of evidence to sustain Mr. Norris in his position.

The award was accordingly made: First, because of the superiority of our plans, as decided by a majority of those to whom the proposals had been submitted—without being condemned by any one; and, secondly, because we were the lowest bidders for the work, taking into the account the rate of speed guaranteed by us, which, by the Department, was considered a desideratum. The facts thus stated are susceptible of proof, as well as many others, by no means creditable to Mr. Norris and his associates.

It is susceptible of proof, that Mr. Norris' movement was a dishonorable combination at the head of which Mr. Griffin must be placed, aided by a house in this city, who have so long enjoyed the Government patronage that they regard any competition as an impudent interference, and in whose establishment the plans were made, for the purpose of accomplishing, by indirect and unfair means, what they felt they could not achieve openly and honorably.

It is also susceptible of proof, that, notwithstanding Mr. Norris had charged us with copying his plans, when he was asked to point out a single detail in which the drawings were alike, he was compelled, and did openly acknowledge that he had been in error, and had done the Engineer-in-Chief injustice, and that, in no single particular, were they alike.

We dismiss the subject for the present. What steps we may feel it our duty to take, in order to bring to light the true character of this controversy, will be made public through other channels, and without our aid.

REANEY, NEAFIE & CO.

PENN WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1859.

Information has been received of a general misunderstanding among the officers of the steam-frigate Minnesota, who are now divided into no less than four messes in the wardroom. Capt. Dupont, a member of the famous Retiring Board, commands the Minnesota.

Capt. Hudson, of the Wabash, has issued orders against the officers discussing the proceedings of the Retiring Board, as the subject came near leading to blows among the officers of his ship.

This being reception day with the Cabinet officers, the Diplomatic Corps have been on the wing.

The last steamer brought nothing of interest to any of the Legations.

Secretary Floyd is closely engaged in answering the call from the House Military Committee, looking to retrenchment in the Army expenditures.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 20.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of the unsettled claims against foreign Governments, together with some of those which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. Wm. Wagenen presents a bill against Great Britain for over $5,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a chief of New-Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that Government for damage done to lawful commerce, by the seizure and sale of vessels, etc. Among these is one for the bark Pescadita, estimated at $44,000. The only reparation made for the loss and capture of this vessel on the African coast is the condemnation of Capt. Meazer's conduct and his interference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for $16,000, and the other for $388,000. The latter is preferred by J. W. Paxton, of Massachusetts, and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war.

Against France too there are unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship America, for loss and damage in 1839 for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and for the property thereby destroyed. Robert A. Parker tenders a bill of fifteen millions of francs, in fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into by M. Pouyer and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty, in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain there is a long account. Two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable list is preferred for loss of vessels by capture. John S. Thrasher, of Cuban notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims $250,000, while

Mr. Robert Chambers contradicts (through the columns of The Bostonian) the statement that he is the author of the Vestiges of Creation. It appears that his name is attached to the book as editor in the British Museum catalogue, but this was the act of an unauthorized official. Some of the proof-sheets were forwarded to him, and it was in that way probably that the rumor originated.

Gen. Paez claims for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled and settled claims.

Portugal is held responsible for losses in suppressing a native country and who was held liable for unlawful duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for.

Russia pays back R. B. Cameron, committed for being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a visa to his passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Against Turkey, John Reeves claims for loss and damage sustained by stagnation of the consummation of his contract for building vessels of war at Constantinople. As to the Ottoman outrage at Jaffa reparation is promised.

There is nothing against Greece. She has paid Jonas W. Kane for loss and damage by imprisonment and exile.

With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts to settle.

We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses principally to our shipping.

The Fejee Islanders have through a commission, arranged for their spoliations and theft, but it is not ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled our accounts.

Guatemala now owes us nothing.

Against Nicaragua there are numerous cases, including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.

There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.

The state of our claims is next stated against New-Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru.

The last named has the longest list. Against Ecuador there is only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.

The documents specify what claims against the above-named Governments have been settled and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damage claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly-ascertained aggregate. Many millions are involved, and some of the cases have been pending forty years.

The Navy Department has received from Commander Ridgely, of the steamer Atlanta, dispatches dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. He states the vessel had a pleasant voyage to Cumana. Gen. Paez enjoyed good health, with the exception that he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle in New-York, and had to be carried to his entrance on a litter. The Atlanta found at Barbadoes the steamers Westernport and M. W. Chapin, which were taking in coal previous to leaving for Paraguay. Com. Ridgely received from Gen. Paez a letter, which is inclosed to the Navy Department, in which he expresses a warm regard for Ridgely and the other officers of the Atlanta, and says the kind attentions of this Government to him shall never be forgotten, and that he loves the United States as dearly as his own native land.

Letters received from Hong Kong, Nov. 24, state that the United States steam frigates Powhattan and Minnesota were there, and the Minnesota daily expected from Shanghae, with Minister Reed on board. Business was generally dull, but reviving. Many American vessels find it difficult to obtain freights, although the rate to New-York is only $8 per ton. The Allies were still in possession of Canton. The Commissioners had not yet arranged the tariff under the recent treaties.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate of appointments of Consuls, are Dandridge Walker, of Mississippi, at Genoa; Robert Dowling, of Iowa, at Cork; Jacob W. Livingston, of New-York, at La Union; Andrew Marquis, of New-York, at Nueva Granada; Charles A. Lyle, of Maryland, at Rio de Janeiro; Arthur Sumner, Jr., of New-York, at Batavia; Geo. T. Ingraham, of Maine, at Laguna; and Edward D. Patrick, of New-York, at Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey.

It is stated that Mr. Seward, the United States Marshal for Georgia, has been removed, on the ground of not exercising sufficient vigilance in regard to the yacht Wanderer case.

Mr. Hopkins, the successor of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, took his seat in the House to-day.

Judge Samuel S. Black, of Nebraska, is to be Governor of that Territory.

The reappointment of J. W. Mandeville as Surveyor-General of California has been confirmed by the Senate.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED—SENATOR DOUGLAS' POSITION—PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The principal complainant upon whose allegations Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, yesterday asked and obtained a Committee of Investigation, is Mr. D. B. Allen, of New-York, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and agent of the Allaire Works. He states, in writing, that, as agent for the above-named establishment, he put in bids for the contracts to construct machinery for some of the larger class of war steamers recently ordered, and that the contracts were awarded to some of his competitors, notwithstanding his bids were the lowest. He also bid for contracts to construct machinery for some of the vessels of the smaller class, with similar results. He distinctly and deliberately charges that his bids were rejected wrongfully, illegally and from corrupt motives—and offers to prove, as I understand, that a New-York member of Congress, whose name I have not heard, received $8,000 for his services in getting one or more of the contracts for rival bidders.

Mr. Allen states further that he is informed by one of the parties in whom the bids were submitted for examination prior to the award, that in one case his (Mr. Allen's) bid was never presented to the Examining Board; he charges accordingly that it was corruptly suppressed. He also states that before the contract in one case was finally concluded, the President of the United States wrote to the successful party, and obtained his promise that the "forging" portion of the job should be given by him to an establishment in Reading, Penn., in which the Hon. J. Glancy Jones is reputed to have an interest. If I mistake not, this latter statement applies to the Philadelphia contract, in relation to the award of which General Noxon has been complaining. It will be remembered that General Noxon appealed the case to the President, who, after consideration, declined to award him any redress, and confirmed the award of the Navy Department, although the General proved that his bid had been exposed to his rival, and that it was lower in price than the bid which the Navy Department had declared its purpose to accept. The strange conduct of the President in thus winking at so crooked a piece of business is explained, perhaps, by this awkward revelation in regard to the "forging" job. Mr. Buchanan evidently realizes the soundness of that sage and solemn maxim which restrains the "pot" from "calling the kettle black." He couldn't well reverse his Secretary, under the circumstances.

Mr. Allen still further avers that the specifications of the work bid for were altered in the interest of the successful parties, and against competing bidders. If he proves the fact, which he undoubtedly can, that his rejected lower bids were equally favorable with those of his successful rivals, it will rest with the Navy Department to prove the honesty of its awards, and to disprove all the suspicious circumstances which, as the case now stands, certainly give a very unfavorable coloring to the entire transaction. The parties who have evinced boldness and independence enough to come out with exposures of these transactions, are well known as highly respectable and thoroughly responsible men. With truth and justice on their side, all the machinations of the Administration cannot defeat them in the effort to bring the official criminals to the bar of public opinion, and convict them of their crimes.

But the charges to be investigated by the Committee do not end with those already stated. The investigation is designed to be general, with reference to the conduct of affairs at both the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. It is alleged that both these establishments have been used as political machines, to accomplish partisan purposes, with great injury to the public interest and an enormous cost. The fact is stated to be notorious, too, that some of the Master

Mechanics in the Brooklyn Yard have been notified the coming forth days of this character, have been placed in the ranks of the Democratic party, and that the democratic sweets thus so far have been paying the Master Mechanics who employed them fully three days of his subject to every one of work. Another item which is paying twenty-five cents per day. And until recently persons that every man employed in the Navy-yards should pay did no work—donating the proceeds of this fund with their Representatives. In one case it will be proved that the gift of five gallons of liquor preceded a democratic election applied for; and it is believed that in all cases of any, except by bribery, have been their duty to procure employment.

It has further transpired that settlements with paymasters showing that twice as many men have been employed in the Brooklyn Yard at times, as were needed to do the work, that a few days before the election last Fall, the number of men employed there was run up to about 1,500, and immediately after election reduced again to about 1,200. This same sort of thing will be done for the approaching Navy-yard, with the evident purpose of preventing the reflection of Mr. Fickett to Congress; and we have a story afloat here that although some sixty men were employed there upon a single stick of ship-timber for several days before the election, without making any visible impression thereon, their services were suddenly dispensed with as soon as the voting was over. It is also said that Commodore Kearney, Capt. Hoff and Lieutenant Craven were all removed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard because they would not wink at the employment of mechanics more political purposes. Lieutenant Craven, as an expert carpenter, and gave such perfect satisfaction that Mr. Rogers requested against his removal. The opposition failed, in spite Corbin, and doubtless followed the withdrawal of Rogers. Craven was appointed originally at the request of the Hon. J. B. Haskin, all of whose friends were ousted from the Navy, regardless of their own political preferences, in consequence of his course against the Lecompton swindle.

Here, certainly, is a pretty subject for investigation; and if Mr. Sherman fails to get at the bottom of it, short as the time is before adjournment, it will be because unnecessary obstacles are thrown in his way. Such an investigation could be committed to no better hands than his. Of the his admirable discharge of duty on the Kansas Commission affords ample assurance. The present Administration proposed the system of selecting Master Mechanics in the Navy-yards, to gratify members of Congress, in opposition to the views and wishes of the Commodores, who are held responsible for the administration of these public works. There can be little doubt that it has increased the expenses in some of the yards at least fifty per cent. It is expected to be proved that it takes twice as many men to do the same amount of work now, as were required when the private Administration came into power.

The pending investigation is designed to be availed of as a means of securing radical changes in the conduct of all the Navy-yards of the country, and may possibly lead to the abolishment of some of them, as it is very evident that, when in or near great cities, they are sure to become most costly and disgraceful political machines.

The course of Senator Douglas in going into the Democratic caucus on Saturday continues to excite much comment among his friends, many of whom still look upon it as a serious if not fatal error. He explains it by the statement that he was earnestly invited to go in, and that he did not desire by refusing, to give his Democratic enemies the opportunity to say that he was outside the Democratic Party. Having made his fight against their views and organization, he thinks it still necessary to show that he remains there. He insists, however, that his friend, Mr. Bigler, shall also be invited into caucus hereafter. S.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The House bill for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was taken up. Considerable debate ensued on the question whether it was to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It was finally laid over.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, reported a substitute for Mr. Mason's bill, which authorized the President to use the public forces of the United States. Mr. Benjamin's substitute, which was ordered to be printed, is to substance as follows:

That the act conferring power to the President, whenever he has reason to apprehend that any of the Indian tribes will be obstructed or closed by Indian violence, or that an attack is threatened against the persons or property of our citizens, to use the land and naval forces to prevent the threatened injury, on condition that the forces used are withdrawn as soon as the object is accomplished.

The second section gives power to the President, in case of actual violence to the persons or property of our citizens in any of the General American States, or in Mexico, to employ the land and naval forces in executing instant redress; the forces to be withdrawn as soon as redress is granted.

Section three requires an immediate report to Congress of what the President may do under the provisions of sections one and two.

The Pacific Railroad bill, as amended, came up.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and adopt as a substitute his minority report, the main features of which are an appropriation of ten millions of dollars and ten sections of land per mile to construct the road; the said ten millions to be refunded in the form of net proceeds into the Treasury. No terminal are named, and no monopoly is to be given to any special company. The road is to run direct from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. He believed that the road could be built over a certain route in these terms. Mr. Davis spoke for three hours, strongly advocating a Southern road, and gave large details of the topography of the route to show that it is the shortest and cheapest, and that the road from Texas to California can be completed for the sum he had named. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Fessenden's amendment to terminate the road on the western boundary of California was had less, as was unanimously stated in some papers, but is still pending, although it was temporarily withdrawn to enable Mr. Davis to offer his substitute.]

Mr. Gwin, in reply to Mr. Davis, deprecated the tenor of that Senator's speech, which tended to exalt the advantages of the southern at the expense of the other routes. As to the Senator's proposal, his route would commence nowhere, and end in no similar place. There could be no assurance that a road would be built to connect with the eastern terminus, any more than with the western. Who would vote ten millions for any such doubtful link? He, however, did not consider that the road would not be built. When six states at the point where all parties will appear a portion of their population, and the concentrative power of public sentiment, he was in favor of one road to suit all sections; then, and not till then, will the Pacific Railroad be built.

Mr. Dodge was in favor of taking three estimates for contracts—one for a road north of the parallel of 41°, another for a road between 41° and 35°; and third for a road south of 35°, the President to send all of said estimates to Congress for action.

Mr. Iverson stated that he stood to every word he had uttered in favor of two roads as sectional and political grounds, and in addition, had his views fortified by other evidence. He read a letter from a citizen of Canada who had passed many winters in the interior of this continent, and who pronounced the northern and southern routes favorable, but the central route impracticable from the driving snows. He also handed to the Secretary a note, which was read and ordered to be printed, together with a letter on scientific paper to the same purport, by Lieutenant Maury, of the Observatory.

Mr. Brown again spoke to the constitutionality of the question.

Mr. Mason here moved to adjourn.

Mr. Gwin remonstrated and called for the yeas and nays, when the motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Boocock, Ritchie, Groesbeck, and Keady, as the Select Committee on the charges of alleged corruption in the Navy Department.

The bill to amend the Preemption laws, reported yesterday, came up.

Mr. Bliss, of Missouri, offered the Homestead bill as an amendment, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that from and after the passage of this act, no public lands shall be exposed for sale by proclamation of the President, unless returns of the surveys thereof shall have been duly filed in the Land Office one years or more; which was rejected by strong majority.

The House by four majority rejected the bill by refusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much time was consumed by the calling of the yeas and nays on collateral questions.

The House went into Committee on the President's Message, and immediately took a recess until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, said, in the course of the speech that he intended to test the views of the Democracy, whether they were ready to sustain the President in his recommendation of specific duties.

He replied to Mr. Washburn, of Maine, remarking that that gentleman's platform might suit that State, but Pennsylvania must be permitted to make her own; and insisting that protection to domestic manufactures must be one of the planks which the people will never surrender.

Mr. Thompson, of New-York, dissented from Mr.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

The New-York Times Friday, January 31, 1858.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 43, 108, 109, 62, 69 to 72.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I—Nos. 881, 923, 909, 1025, 1586, 1596, 1668, 1178, 2058, 2306, 2330, 2467, 2407, 2454, 2678, 2698, 2707, 2708, 2794, 2872, 2887, 2901, 2326, 2331, and all the causes left over from last Friday. Part II—Nos. 476, 462, 490, 496, 502, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 520, 522, 526, 528, 532, 536, 538, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620,

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Southern and Southwestern Mail.....9 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Rest by Boston, by Railroad.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Foreign Mails Closed.

The European Mails by the North American, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 22, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., with three days later European advices, is now about due at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate the Invalid Pension bill was passed. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, reported a substitute for Mr. MASON'S bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases. The substitute, an abstract of which will be found in our report of the proceedings, was ordered to be printed. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it continued until the adjournment. Mr. DAVIS made a three hours' speech in favor of substituting his minority report, and advocating the adoption of the Southern route. In the House the Speaker announced the Select Committee of the charges of corruption in the Navy Department. It consists of Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, BOCOCK, of Virginia, BROWNE, of Pennsylvania, GROESBECK, of Ohio, and BEADY, of Tennessee. The bill reported on Wednesday, for the amendment of the Preemption laws, was lost by four votes, the House refusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading. Nothing else of public interest was done during either the day or the evening session.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the President sent to that body yesterday a document exhibiting the assorted condition of claims of American citizens against foreign governments. The largest claim is that of Capt. WM. WEBSTER against Great Britain, amounting to $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a New-Zealand chief, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Various other claims against that Government are urged, one of which is by the owners of the bark *Panchita*, seized on the coast of Africa as a slaver. There are also claims against Russia, France, Spain, Russia, Portugal, and various other nations.

Dispatches from Commodore ENGLEBY, of the steamer *Atlanta*, which conveyed General PAEZ home, have been received at the Navy Department. The dispatches are dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. The health of Gen. PAEZ during the voyage to Venezuela had been good, though he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle, and had to be carried to his residence in a litter. The General sends a letter to the Department, in which he expresses his grateful acknowledgments for the attentions of our Government. The steamers *Westernport* and *M. W. Chapin* were also at Barbadoes.

The Legislature did very little yesterday. In the Senate, a statement was submitted by the Comptroller, showing the expense of printing for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn was reported favorably. A bill was introduced authorizing the erection of a lunatic asylum at Sing Sing, and another to authorize the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a double track, and use steam in Seventy-ninth-street. In the Assembly nothing was done worthy of notice. The resolution requiring the Sheriff and other officers of New-York to report the amount of the emoluments of their offices was called up, but no action was taken upon it.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 27th of December—three days later. The President's Message had arrived there, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The public generally were disappointed in regard to it. Great suffering from cold is reported at Fraser's River. A steamer was frozen in on the way down from Fort Hope to Fort Langley, and there being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted the passage overland. They lost their way, and five or six of them were frozen to death. The survivors were finally taken down by the steamer, which succeeded in getting clear of the ice. Business at San Francisco was stagnant.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana Jan. 15, arrived here yesterday. The excitement in Cuba touching the President's Message has subsided. There is the usual dearth of news. The number of American visitors at Havana is quite large, the weather delightful, and the city perfectly healthy. The Danish corvette *Nayade* was in port.

Advices reach us from Venezuela to Jan. 2. The elections had passed off quietly, resulting in the choice of General PEDRO SANTANA for the Presidency, and of General ANTONIO ABAD ALBACH for the Vice-Presidency. On Dec. 15 a false report that General PAEZ had arrived at Laguayra, had caused a panic of joy at Caracccas. The *canard* was soon, however, exploded.

The Dominican Government, by a decree, dated Dec. 16, has closed the ports of Santana, Romana and Montecristo to the decree, so far as it relates to vessels from the United States, to take effect Feb. 16. Severe penalties have also been attached to the secret introduction of newspapers and correspondence.

Dates from Porto Rico are to Jan. 1. The inauguration of the new judicial officers, accredited from Spain, took place Dec. 31. At Mayaguez, the merchants had entered into a union to discourage speculation. Measures are on foot to reopen the port of Arecibo, closed by the recent freshets. A theatre of iron, to hold 1,200 persons, is to be built at the same place.

The bark *Laurens*, of New-York, was yesterday seized in the harbor of New-London by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of being about to depart upon a slave voyage to the coast of Africa. The *Laurens* is an old vessel of 428 tons, built in Kennebeck, and has been employed in the whaling business. The manner in which she was being fitted out, attracted the notice of the authorities, which resulted in her seizure. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors have forwarded to Albany the draft of a bill for the amendments of the City Hall act so as to provide a site for the Post-office adjoining the proposed building. It provides for the erection of a Post-office building, one-half the expenses of which shall be borne by the City, and the other half by the General Government, and authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000, at 6 per cent., redeemable in 1875.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a communication from the Comptroller, asking for more clerks and larger accommodations than the Finance Department has at present, and an ordinance was presented providing for the appointment of nine additional clerks in that Department. Another communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to a judgment for $170,713 34, recovered on the 15th of November last by the People of the State of New-York against the City, a portion of which, under pretense of necessity, has been appropriated to other purposes than the payment of the judgment. It is not enough to purchase Cuba, and it is too much to destroy any legitimate argument connected with the negotiation. Every foreign Minister at Washington will understand perfectly that this money is wanted for purposes of bribery,—that if voted it will be spent in purchasing support for the Ostend scheme in the Spanish Court. Every Court in Europe will understand the matter in precisely that light, and every man in Spain who should favor the sale of Cuba, would inevitably be branded at home and abroad as having been bought with a portion of this money.

Mr. BUCHANAN does not seem in the least to understand how completely such a state of things would defeat the accomplishment of the end he seeks. He can scarcely be expected to have any scruples as to the morality of the proceeding,—but he seems equally insensible to its absurdity. He belongs to that numerous class of ambitious incapables who mistake the desire, for the power, of doing something great, and who spend their time in ostentatious preparation for exploits which, when the moment for action comes, they are utterly disqualified even to attempt. He probably spends a great portion of his time in dreaming of the great achievements which he would like to effect—but, like all such dreamers, he wakes only to a wretched sense of his own imbecility. If he were to carry this project and obtain permission to spend thirty millions of dollars, he could never take a single step towards purchasing Cuba by its aid. He would be much more likely to follow the *Herald's* programme and spend it in influencing the elections than in any other way.

Aside from all these objections, it is somewhat startling to see the Democratic Party, or any considerable portion of it, so ready to incur a National Debt of $30,000,000, not only without the slightest necessity for such an expenditure, but without even knowing in what way, for what purposes, or with what objects it is to be expended. In the better days of the Democratic Party the mere proposal thus to lavish the public money and overwhelm the country with a public debt, would have crushed the rash politician who should have dared to make it. We are not sure that any better fate awaits the movers in this present scheme. The article in the Richmond *Enquirer* proves that the whole party, at all events, is not ready thus to abandon every principle of sound policy and every pretence of economy in the management of public affairs.

The Cuban Folly—What is Thought of it by Virginia Democrats.

The Richmond *Enquirer* denounces vigorously and severely the proposition to give Mr. BUCHANAN *thirty millions of dollars* towards commencing the purchase of Cuba. We have very little doubt that it will be followed in this, sooner or later, by reflecting Democrats North and South. A more suicidal scheme, so far as party interests are concerned, never entered the head of the most reckless politician. If the naked proposition to buy Cuba were presented to the people—and it could be shown, clearly and unmistakably, that the purchase could be made for a reasonable sum and without hazard to the peace of the country—we have very little doubt that it would be sanctioned by the popular vote, though even in that case it would meet with strenuous resistance. But there is no reason whatever to suppose that Cuba can be bought for a hundred millions of dollars. Neither the President nor any one of his special agents in Congress has given the shadow of a reason for believing that any sum of money could effect the purchase, or that Spain could possibly be induced to listen to the proposition.

Indeed, if there has ever been any chance of success in such an undertaking, it has been utterly spoiled by the bungling management of the President. If it had been his special and paramount purpose to put the matter beyond the reach of success,—to offend the pride of Spain, to alarm the people of Cuba, and to arouse the distrust and enlist the active hostility of every European power,—he could not possibly have done it more effectually than he has done it now. At the best, and under the most favorable auspices, it would be one of the most delicate negotiations ever undertaken. The character and temper of the Spanish people themselves would predispose them against any such sale of sovereignty over one of their chief possessions. Even if the matter had been approached with the utmost delicacy, and carried forward with the most careful regard to the sensitiveness of such a people, the slightest accident,—any trifling breach of etiquette, any undue or premature indication of triumph,—might have broken off the negotiation and ended the whole affair. But we have taken exactly the opposite tack. We have been trying to bully Spain into selling Cuba. We began by letting loose a cargo of fillibusters upon the island,—and by endeavoring thus to conquer it by a piratical *coup de main*. It was only after this had failed that we began to talk of buying it,—and the policy thenceforward, with Mr. BUCHANAN at its head, has been to threaten Spain one day and coax her the next,—in one breath proclaim our right to conquer Cuba, and with the next beg permission to buy it. Mr. BUCHANAN breathes alternately hot and cold,—fire and slaughter one moment, submission and fraternity the next. Spain is at one time solemnly warned that she cannot possibly hold Cuba,—that she is an old, decayed, bankrupt, spiritless power, from whom we can wrest the island at any time we choose,—and at another reminded how magnanimous it will be in her to yield gracefully to destiny and pocket countless millions for her domestic uses. This alternate boxing and billing has been going on ever since Mr. BUCHANAN began to meddle with the matter at all. It would disgust the most spiritless nation in the world, and render it impossible for her, without an utter loss of self-respect, to entertain for a moment such a proposition. Any Spanish statesman who could listen to Mr. BUCHANAN'S scheme, after the pains he has himself taken to render it offensive and insulting, would be utterly lacking in every element of influence needed to enable him to carry it into effect.

But this thirty million scheme adds fresh elements of offence and disgust. It is not even pretended that this sum will purchase Cuba,—nor that the Spanish Government is any more disposed now than it has been hitherto to sell Cuba on any terms. It is not wanted for any legitimate use which Mr. BUCHANAN or any of his organs dare avow. The Senate has asked for the Correspondence upon which such a movement would naturally be based—the answer is that no correspondence on the subject has passed between the two Governments. The only inference which can possibly be drawn from the mysterious hints and insinuations of the President's friends, is that this thirty millions is wanted to *bribe the Spanish Ministry into listening to the scheme*. That is the inducement which can reasonably be supposed to operate upon Spain, and which will inevitably make itself overpower. There is no other use to which, under present circumstances, that amount of money can be put. It is not enough to purchase Cuba, and it is too much to destroy any legitimate argument connected with the negotiation. Every foreign Minister at Washington will understand perfectly that this money is wanted for purposes of bribery,—that if voted it will be spent in purchasing support for the Ostend scheme in the Spanish Court. Every Court in Europe will understand the matter in precisely that light, and every man in Spain who should favor the sale of Cuba, would inevitably be branded at home and abroad as having been bought with a portion of this money.

The Court of Appeals.

Mr. COLEMAN has introduced in the Assembly a resolution having in view an amendment of the Constitution in respect to the organization of the Court of Appeals. He proposes that the Court shall consist of eight Judges, two to be elected each year; instead of being composed, as now, of four elected Judges and four selected, to serve for a year only, from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

In so far as this resolution contemplates abolishing that feature of the present system by which the Justices of the Supreme Court serve year by year in the Court of Appeals, it is well designed. Whatever may have been the object with which that feature was introduced, it has proved a failure. It adds nothing to the dignity, efficiency or juridical resources of either Court, nor does it secure harmony between the two. An inequality of position is developed between the "regulars," as the elected Judges are familiarly called, and the "militia," as the others are termed, which is prejudicial to the authority of the Court; and the feature which gives rise to it ought undoubtedly to be abrogated.

But the proposed amendment is very far from being sufficient to secure for the jurisprudence of our State the requisite stability. Our present system embodies many wise safeguards of just impartiality in the decisions of the Court, and of economy and efficiency in the administration of justice. But *stability* is sadly wanting. The Court is in fact constructed on the principle of the kaleidoscope. Every year the machine gets a new turn, and a new bench of Judges fall into new positions; so that now no sagacious lawyer follows a former decision of the Court without taking a new squint through the glass to see what new developments in jurisprudence may be anticipated with the revolution of the year.

Many instances of this instability of decision might be named. Take for example the adjudications of the Court upon the jurisdiction of County Courts.

The Constitution declares that the County Courts shall have such jurisdiction in *special cases* as the Legislature shall prescribe. The Legislature have provided that they shall have jurisdiction "in the following *special cases*," enumerating, among others, actions to recover money not exceeding $500, foreclosure suits, and partitions of real property.

In 1855, the question was raised in the Court of Appeals whether County Courts have jurisdiction of actions of assault and battery. It was held they had not; that the Legislature could not constitutionally give them such jurisdiction, because an action of assault and battery was not a "special case." It was, on the contrary, a very ordinary and usual case. The word "special," it was then held, was employed, not to signify any and all cases which the Legislature might designate, but as a limitation on the power of the Legislature. The special cases referred to were "special proceedings;" "peculiar cases;" remedies outside the usual course of legal proceedings by action, and devised to secure justice in a particular class of cases, requiring a peculiar provision.

In 1857, the Court were called on to decide whether the statutory provision, giving the County Courts jurisdiction of partition suits, was constitutional. They now sustained the jurisdiction, though with careful endeavor to square their reasoning with that of the former decision. They held that the proceeding for partition "is in fact very *special* in its character. It is commenced by petition, without a suit of any kind. The allegations of the parties are peculiar, and unlike those in the ordinary common-law actions. Everything is summary, with a view to save expense and delay. It may, therefore, be considered a *special case*."

Last October, however, the question arose: Could the Legislature constitutionally give the County Court jurisdiction of foreclosure suits? Were these special cases? The kaleidoscope had been several times turned, and the picture presented is therefore wholly new. The Court now hold that the phrase "special cases," in the Constitution, by no means excludes even all actions at common law. It means: not cases distinguished from ordinary legal proceedings by some specialty of their nature, but cases "specified"—cases "specially conferred and defined by legislative act, as opposed to general jurisdiction, with respect to which no enumeration or statement of jurisdiction is necessary."

It is not now expected that by a single judicial decision the Court can put an end to all differences in form and kind, and to all conflicting decisions. Grant that the Legislature did not "specify" cases of assault and battery distinctly enough in their statute to confer the jurisdiction. This may render the result in a certain way contestable, but does not give us such consistency or such stability as ought to be attained by our highest Court. Whatever arguments may be found for maintaining the result reached in the first of these decisions, it is obvious that in the last year the Court have swept the grounds and reasons of the first completely up. Under the first, the Legislature could only confer jurisdiction in a certain class of cases known to the law as "special cases." Under the last they may confer jurisdiction of any case, by simply "specifying" it in the act. This is not a single instance, nor one out of a few. The cases are so frequent in which a change in its decisions, that the lower Courts and the profession habitually calculate upon that element as one main element in the hazards of litigation.

The fault in this matter does not lie with the members of the Court individually. It is in the system. A more permanent tenure of office in the Court of Appeals is indispensable to secure that permanence, without which the highest purity of justice is of little worth. It will not be enough to drop the Justices of the Supreme Court from the bench of the Court of Appeals, and make the eight judges elective. A more stable tenure must be given than the four years which Mr. COLEMAN'S resolution proposes. And it is to be hoped that, if any efficient movement is indeed to be made in this direction, those who interest themselves in it will lay foundations deep enough to build a work which shall stand.

How to Enlarge the Capacity of the Erie Canal.—We noticed briefly, on Saturday last, the resolution of Senator PROSSER, which looks to such a modification of locks as shall enable boats of 300 tons burden to pass between this City and Buffalo. At present the longest boat which the locks can receive is only ninety-eight feet long. The alteration proposed by Senator PROSSER will give 180 feet in the chambers, thus permitting 30 feet to be added to the length of the boats, and the change is estimated to cost only $200,000 for the entire Canal. This sum, it is safe to say, would be added to the tolls received in a single season by the proposed extension. The depth of water will remain for some time as it is, namely, six feet; and even when the regulation depth of the enlarged Canal shall be attained, Mr. PROSSER'S improvement will be proportionately more advantageous. The estimate of $200,000 includes both the lake avenues, that to Oswego as well as to Buffalo, having reference to a single set of locks throughout.

Increasing the length of boats from 98 feet to 180 will increase their capacity for freight from 180 tons (an extreme load at the present maximum size) to 300 tons. Business men and forwarders know, better than any other class, the immense advantage of such an increase. The cost of transportation would be so materially lessened that a very large portion of the western and southwestern trade of Baltimore and Philadelphia will be diverted to our State Canals, thus greatly benefiting the cities of Buffalo and New-York, and adding largely to the receipts of the State Treasury.

With the proposed length of locks the boats and steamers hereafter built for the Canals can navigate the lakes also, and instead of stopping at Buffalo or Oswego, for transhipment, may proceed, if found more profitable, to upper lake ports without breaking bulk. With such facilities it must be evident that our Canals can compete triumphantly with all other routes by rail or water, whether in our own State or elsewhere.

Something to be Looked Into.—The Grand Jury yesterday called attention to the insecure condition of Eldridge-street Jail, with special reference to the recent escape from it of one MACOMBER, mate of the ship *Haidee*, who was confined there awaiting trial on charge of having been concerned in the slave-trade. It may be remembered, that on the trial of this case, WILLIAM KING, one of the seamen on board the ship, and held in custody with the rest on the same charge, was used as State's evidence against his companions, who were all acquitted, nevertheless. We have been informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that two of the officers of Marshal RYNDER'S—named THEODORE BUNDERS and MAURICE O'KEEFE—were paid $200 each by KING, upon their demand, based on the representation that they had procured him to be used as State's evidence, instead of being put upon his trial with the rest. We are assured, moreover, that the fact of this payment has been known to the Marshal for a long time,—and that they are still kept in office. Whether the District-Attorney has ever been informed of it, we are not aware: but he can have no difficulty in procuring proof of it whenever he may think it worth his while to make the attempt.

This is one of many incidents which indicate that some of the Marshal's deputies make a very diligent and profitable use of the opportunities which they enjoy from their connection with parties under their charge. Whether they are countenanced in this blackmailing system either by the Marshal or other superior authorities, may be more evident from the action they may take in reference to this particular case.

A Sanitary Reform.—We publish elsewhere a letter from M. VIENNOT, of Paris, and now in this City, who proposes to take upon himself the charge of supplying the business sections of New-York with certain public conveniences now most urgently needed by the growing and active population of the metropolis. The subject is sufficiently peremptory to spare us the unpleasant necessity of discussing it; and M. VIENNOT has set forth his project so clearly, and with so much propriety, that we may safely leave his letter to commend itself to the judgment of the community. Nothing could be more liberal than the terms on which M. VIENNOT offers to make this step in the civilization of our streets—for such really is the significance of his plan. The City Government will make a very serious mistake if they do not at once concede to M. VIENNOT the license which he asks, and permit him to set about his experiment.

Explanatory.—In a paragraph published a few days since we referred to Dr. BETHUNE as objecting to the publication of "anything so sacred as a sermon in anything so profane as a newspaper." Our impression of his opinion in this particular was derived from a report of a passage in his sermon delivered on last Thanksgiving Day, in which the publication of sermons was referred to. Subsequent inquiry has satisfied us that the reporter entirely mistook the spirit and meaning of the passage, and that no objection was made by Dr. BETHUNE to the publication of sermons in newspapers.

Another Fugitive Slaver.

Seizure of the Bark Laurens at New-London—How Officers now View Hold the Kidnapping Business.

A gentleman from New-London, who came up by the evening train, reports that an event of unusual interest occurred in that quiet town yesterday, which created considerable excitement, viz: The seizure, by the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon suspicion that she was a slaver. The vessel implicated is the bark *Laurens*, of New-York, of some 400 tons burthen, and by no means a new vessel. She has been lying in the harbor of New-London for some time, undergoing repairs in hauling, spars, &c., and by some was supposed to be fitting for a whaler, on account of parties in New-York. When her cargo came to go on board, the large preponderance of water-casks stowed in the ground tier, with quantities of shooks by way of flooring of, together with many smaller fixes in evidence for such vessels to carry, drew towards her some suspicions, and her movements were watched. The provisions sent on board were also of the quantities and which is taken by slavers. The crew, it is supposed, were sent from New-York; and their appearance, it is said, did not have a tendency to diminish the impression that she was bound on an illegal voyage. The bark was finally cleared for some port on the coast of Africa, and was on the point of sailing when the United States Marshal, having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay in the stream, accompanied by the officers of the revenue cutter, and seized the bark. The captain, whose name is not given, with his officers and crew, were held for examination, which would take place probably to-morrow.

Arrest of a Supposed Slaver at Savannah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The bark *Angelita* was detained to-day by the Collector, on suspicion of fitting out for the slave-trade. She arrived here Oct. 26, from Matanzas, and has been in port ever since.

Casualty at Sea and Loss of Life.

The American schooner *Luther Childs*, of Dennis, Mass., JOSIAH NICKERSON, master, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of last month with a cargo of lumber, bound to St. Kitts, (W. I.) On the 26th, at noon, when about 220 miles west of Bermuda, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and Captain NICKERSON, (who was in the act of taking his meridian observations,) was washed overboard. Mr. CRANE, the mate, and a young seaman named JAMES H. CLARK, of Portland, Me., immediately lowered a boat and proceeded to the Captain's assistance, but their endeavors were fruitless, they were unable to save him. In the meantime the schooner, which had been hove-to when the accident occurred, drifted away from the boat, and all exertions to rejoin each other proved unavailing. At sunset, the schooner was nearly out of sight, nor was she again seen. In this state, adrift at sea with only one oar, (the others having been lost,) Mr. CRANE and the seamen, CLARK, without provisions or water, remained for five days; when fortunately on the evening of the 31st, they were descried by the American bark *Holbrook*, Captain JOHN CURRIE, from Portland, Me., bound to Havana, whose crew rescued them from their perilous situation, in an exhausted condition, but the kind treatment of Captain CURRIE soon restored them. The *Holbrook* arrived safely at Havana on the 12th.

Mr. CRANE states that there were only three boys left on board the schooner, who knew little or nothing of navigation, and they becoming confused were unable to act. The vessel being in the track of numerous others, it is to be hoped that she will be fallen in with and saved for. Signed, ARMOUR CRANE and ALEXANDER MCDONALD. Sent by the American Consul, Havana.

Meeting of the American Institute.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at their head-quarters in Broadway, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee appointed on the 9th of January. From the fact of the Board of Managers having resigned, in consequence of alleged public disapproval of their conduct in connection with the burning of the Crystal Palace, considerable interest has been felt to learn what action the Institute would take with regard to their successors. Heretofore the Board of Managers—consisting of twenty-four members—have been elected for three years, eight being elected each year; but upon the resignation of the whole Board, the by-laws were altered, making the election of the Board of Managers annual, the same as the other officers of the Institute.

The meeting being called to order, the Nominating Committee, which consisted of fifteen, presented their report, containing a full list of officers and committeemen of the Institute for the ensuing year, from which we extract the following as the most important:

President—PROF. JAS. RENWICK.
Vice-Presidents—WM. RAND, JNO. A. BURNIDE, RAND. ARCHER.
Recording Secretary—HENRY MEIGS.
Corresponding Secretary—WM. B. LEGGETT.
Treasurer—JOHN GRAY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Benedict Lewis, Jr., Isaac M. Phyfe, James R. Smith, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., Charles A. Whitney, William Ebbitt, John Y. Brouer, Thomas F. De Voe, Thomas W. Field, George Timpson, John Johnson, Wm. Close, Samuel D. Backus, D. R. Jacques, Wm. H. Butler, James C. Baldwin, Archibald Johnston, Samuel H. Maynard, George Peyton, Zachary Peck, John C. Johnson, Alfred Bridgman, Thomas Williams, Jr., D. Meredith Reese.

Of the above list, the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and eleven out of the twenty-four composing the Board of Managers, are new men: the remainder are the same as last year. Mr. GOSWIN, from the Nominating Committee, presented a minority report, or rather a protest against the action of the majority, in which he charges that eight members of the committee nominated themselves, eight of them being among the Board of Managers. This gave rise to some angry discussion, which resulted in tabling the minority report by a large majority. The names presented by the majority report were then taken up and acted upon singly, and were all indorsed by large majorities. The meeting then adjourned.

Bonner's Next Card—A Union of Journalists.

From the Evening Post.

BONNER is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has hardly played out one trump before another is produced, equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. EVARTS into the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his seductive art with the same success on subjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. BONNER'S paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, BENNETT, of the *Herald*, GREELEY, of the *Tribune* and RAYMOND, of the *Times*, who have been induced—for at least one week—to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and "write for the New-York *Ledger*." BENNETT furnishes four poems; one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann." GREELEY, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; RAYMOND, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—MORRIS, of the *Home Journal*, and PARTRICK of the Louisville *Journal*—throw in their quota to the contents. In addition to this list of attractions there is an article entitled "A Cannon Ball in the Hat," belonging to a series which, judging from internal evidence and some vague rumors to the same effect, we should ascribe to the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER, although the authorship is not acknowledged by the publisher. These, with a sprightly Mount Vernon sketch by Mr. EVARTS, of his railroad experience in a sleeping car, certainly constitute a very inviting bill of fare.

Two Accidents on the Hudson River Railroad.—On Saturday last, as the Express train which leaves this City at 3.15 P. M., on the Hudson River Railroad, was approaching Schodack, the engineer, who was sitting on his seat, experienced a sudden shock, followed by the splitting and giving way of the seat. He immediately applied the patent brakes, and at the same instant gave the signal for the stoppage of the train, when he discovered that three of the driving-wheels had, by some means, become detached from the engine, and were lying upon the track. Fortunately no person was injured. The train was detained about two hours before it could proceed.

On Monday last, four extra freight trains left Albany for this City on the Hudson River Railroad. The last one, which left shortly after the Night Express, met with an accident at Stuyvesant, which detained the 3¼ P. M. and the 4½ P. M. Expresses, from this City, the whole night at that station. The detention was caused by the breaking of an axle on the engine of the freight train, which threw some of the cars from the track. As soon as the accident could be repaired, the Expresses started for Albany, and arrived in that city about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, thus detaining the passengers all night in the cars. No person was injured.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Three Days Later News—Confirmation of the Death of the Pretender—Message of President Buchanan—Arrival of Steamer at Fort Langley, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult., has arrived. The mail brought two through passengers.

The President's Message reached San Francisco at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The Message kindly came up to public expectation, especially on the subject of the Utah difficulty.

The Christmas holidays were being observed with extraordinary unanimity.

Dates from Victoria are to Dec. 28. There was great suffering at Fraser's River from cold. The steamer Enterprise left Fort Hope for Fort Langley on the 9th with 125 passengers. She was frozen in on her way down.

There being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted to go to Fort Langley overland. Snow was falling, and they lost their way, but after three days of inexpressible suffering, during which five or six were frozen to death, the weather moderated and the steamer got free from the ice, and rescued them from the miserable condition.

A petition was being circulated at Victoria for the removal of Governor DOUGLAS.

Mining had almost entirely ceased at Fraser's River.

There was a fire at Portland, Oregon, Dec. 23d, by which the Custom House, Merchants' Exchange and many other buildings were destroyed. Loss $100,000.

Fires at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 20.

There were three fires here last night. Messrs. Gaines & Hoover's woollen factory was destroyed, involving a loss of $8,000, $1,500 of which was insured in Eastern companies.

Two barns in East Cleveland were also set on fire by an incendiary, and four tons of provisions therein burned up.

The upper story of Rockwell's block was also burned. The damage to the building is about $1,000; insurance unknown. The following are the principal sufferers: Mr. BURR, hats and caps; damage by water, covered by $10,000 insurance in Eastern companies. Mr. FISHER, drugs; damage by water, covered by $5,000. Insurance in Eastern companies. Mr. ——, (name not stated,) stock badly damaged; no insurance. Taylor was the much loser on the list. Heavier loss, office furniture in the building.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The first regular half-yearly meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in July last, was held here yesterday and to-day. A letter from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, recognizing the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was read before the meeting, and gave general satisfaction. A uniform ritual was adopted for all Canadian lodges.

Ex-Farmer S. V. Hunter Killed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

W. ROCH, a drinking-saloon keeper in Richmond-street, was held to bail in $10,000, this morning, for a murderous assault on Ex-Farmer S. V. HUNTER. HUNTER died at the Hospital this afternoon, from injuries inflicted by ROCH. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, and recently dismissed from the Navy.

Death of Colonel Leon Abo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 20.

Colonel FRANCIS LEE, of the Second Infantry, died in this city at 7 o'clock last night of chronic diarrhœa.

The official majority of HOUSTON, Democrat, over CORTEZ, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, is 4,063.

From Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The bark *Swallow*, which has arrived at Salem from Buenos Ayres, reports that the Hon. E. C. FUNDY, United States Minister, with his family, arrived at Buenos Ayres Nov. 15, and proceeded to Parana on the 25th. The *Swallow* brings dispatches for the United States Government.

Powder Mill Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 20.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, one of DUPONT'S Powder mills in the Hagley-yard, exploded, killing JAMES GIBSON and JOHN GRANT. The shock was very severe, and was felt for miles around.

The Steamship North American for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *North American* having completed her repairs, will sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to-night for this city, where she will load and be ready for her voyage to Liverpool by Saturday night. The *North American* will take the United States mails.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

No. 49. JACOB B. BROWN et al. vs. Benjamin Hagan. Argued for both parties.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the second week in January were $14,700.

HAVANA.

The Arrival of the Bark Warrior.

The United States bark steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SKINS, Commander, from New-Orleans the 12th, reached Havana on the 14th, and left there at 4:30 P. M. the 15th, arriving here at an early hour yesterday morning.

In Havana the excitement in relation to the future of Cuba, and the discussions on President BUCHANAN'S Message, had nearly died out.

Havana was very healthy, and the weather beautiful. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the States were enjoying themselves in the capital of Cuba.

MARETZEK'S Opera Troupe, both of Havana and Matanzas, has proved an all-powerful attraction. The performances would be continued until after the Easter Holidays.

The Danish sloop-of-war Nayade, 22 guns, from a port, and attracted much attention.

The Sugar market was dull. Stock of all sugars on hand, 12,000 boxes; new, 5,000 boxes. Sales 4,000 at 3¼ for new crop at 2¾. Freights continue dull.

Exchange on London, 12¼@12¾. New-York, 2½@3¼; Boston, 2¼@3¾; New-Orleans, 5¼@5½.

The *Black Warrior* has on freight from New-Orleans 100,000 Mexican Dollars.

The *Black Warrior* has had fine weather the entire passage.

From Venezuela.

Our advices from Santiago de los Caballeros are to Jan. 2, and from Caracccas to Dec. 15.

The elections had taken place in all the provinces with the utmost order, and had resulted in the choice of Gen. PEDRO SANTANA.....President.

Gen. ANTONIO ABAD ALBAN.....Vice-President.

The following Senators had been chosen: For AZUA, PEDRO F. BONILLA; for SEIBO, GEN. JUAN ROSA HERRERA; for Santo Domingo, THOMAS BOBADILLA and FRANCISCO X. ABREU; for Santiago, VENTURA MORAL and FRANCISCO X. JIMENES; and for La Vega, MANUEL DELMONTE.

The Minister of Hacienda has published the resolutions requiring the adoption, in the public offices, of certain rules for the strict and regular management of the national revenues, and also for the weekly publication of a statement of the expenditures, receipts, and actual condition of the national finances.

On the morning of Dec. 15 a false report was circulated currency at Caracccas that Gen. PAEZ had arrived at Laguayra, on board the bark Rosario. The utmost excitement and delight prevailed for several hours, until the report was corrected by the statement that the Rosario had left him at Porto Rico on the 10th, whence he was to sail in the American steamer, for Cumania, at an early day.

From Porto Rico.

We have dates from Porto Rico to Jan. 1.

The new judicial officers nominated by the Crown took possession of their places on the 31st Dec.

The *Comptador*, of Mayaguez, says that the commission merchants of that port have entered into an engagement, with the penalty of $1,000, not to sell goods to speculators otherwise than for paper drawn to order.

A letter from Arecibo confirms the report of an expedition having been completed, with a view of opening the river, which the late freshets had closed, to the destruction of the port. An iron theatre, to hold 1,200 persons, had also been contracted for.

Relief for Vessels in Distress on the Coast.

The United States Revenue cutter Washington, R. O. MURDOCK, Lieutenant-Commanding, proceeded to sea, Wednesday, for the relief of vessels in distress, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. She stopped at Staten Island for a few hours, and started from thence at 2 P. M. The following is a list of officers attached:

Lieutenant-Commanding—R. O. MURDOCK.
Second Lieutenant Acting First—R. J. REDFIELD.
Third Lieutenant Acting Second—F. M. SIBLEY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.—EXAMINATION.—Yesterday the Board met, and Commissioners Bell, Kelly, Hoffman, Connolly and Smith were present. The petition of Capt. Wilson, of the Quarantine, for the removal of Quarantine, was considered, and letters in favor of the petition from Gen. Scott, Gen. Wool, Gen. Totten, Gen. Worth, Gen. Hitchcock, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Mansfield, Gen. Delafield, Gen. Cullum, Gen. Barnard, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Cooper, Gen. Churchill, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Mackenzie, Gen. Hagner, Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Ramsay, Gen. Craig, Gen. Sumner, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Hardee, Gen. Hoffman, Gen. Hebert, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Totten, Gen. Andrews, Gen. Thayer, Gen. Wright

THE GREAT EARTH FLYCATCHER.

DESTROYER OF THE TILLMAN FAMILY.

Exterminates from the large rooms.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

AT No. 429 BROADWAY,

Admission free on presentation of advertisement.

THE GREAT PRIZE WINNERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND AEOLIANOPHONES.

BAKER'S, WOODSIDE — FRIDAY, JAN. 19TH.

BAKER — ATKINSON & CO., AVENING, at 10 o'clock, THE MOLLY FAULT — LITTLE JULIA, only four years old.

BAKER — ATKINSON & CO., AVENING, at 10 o'clock, THE MOLLY FAULT — LITTLE JULIA, only four years old.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND AEOLIANOPHONES.

Organs in imitation of the human voice. Second-hand Pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received. HORACE WATERS, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE — SPLENDID 1-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO — LITTLE JULIA, only four years old.

Guaranteed for three years; unrivalled for beauty, strength and power; for sale for $75; a perfect bargain. Also, a splendid 7-octave Piano, with carved legs, for $100. Call at WATERS', No. 33 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER,

No. 108 Broadway, (over Gould's), will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianos, many thoroughly repaired, at very low prices for cash or approved paper. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 204 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of their celebrated pianos, with the latest improvements, at the lowest rates for cash or approved paper. Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, by the NATIONAL MILITARY BAND, for the benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE 7TH REGIMENT. Tickets, $1 each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE 8TH ANNUAL

GRAND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, by the NATIONAL MILITARY BAND, for the benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE 7TH REGIMENT. Tickets, $1 each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL

GRAND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, by the NATIONAL MILITARY BAND, for the benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE 7TH REGIMENT. Tickets, $1 each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL

GRAND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, by the NATIONAL MILITARY BAND, for the benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE 7TH REGIMENT. Tickets, $1 each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock—Last Night of Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock—Last Night of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 3, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 5, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 3, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8 o'clock—Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Seats secured in advance.

GRA

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$300,000.

CASH CAPITAL.

The Company continue to insure against perils of the Sea only. Their assets consist of Premium Notes, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Real Estate, Cash in bank, and other property, amounting to over

$300,000

which are all liable to the claims of the assured.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Delaware County, N. Y. Address G. F., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.

$31,500 to LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Address Investment, Herald Office.

CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY—Principal Office, No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted in every County in the United States. Apply to or address WILLIAM BOOTH & CO., No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Delaware County, N. Y. Address G. F., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.

$31,500 to LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Address Investment, Herald Office.

CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY—Principal Office, No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted in every County in the United States. Apply to or address WILLIAM BOOTH & CO., No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM MOORE, at No. 84 Wall-st., and all claims against said firm will be presented to him for payment.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Canada to my partner, WILLIAM MOORE, and will continue the business at No. 84 Wall-st., under the firm of WILLIAM MOORE & CO.

JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by them, at No. 84 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY—Principal Office, No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted in every County in the United States. Apply to or address WILLIAM BOOTH & CO., No. 1,001 Broadway, New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM MOORE, at No. 84 Wall-st., and all claims against said firm will be presented to him for payment.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Canada to my partner, WILLIAM MOORE, and will continue the business at No. 84 Wall-st., under the firm of WILLIAM MOORE & CO.

JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by them, at No. 84 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RAVEN AND SERPENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sumner, Fenton, or Some Conservative

London and Paris with certain American Bankers, the latter under the subject of negotiating commercial bills drawn upon them by their correspondents in the United States. This is the first time that the Bank of France has ever entered into any such negotiations, which recently pointed to a Cincinnati paper. As we have never indulged in the use of the letters in discussing the personal affairs of individuals, and the Cincinnati Press. But we do not feel called upon either to speak, as though Mr. Wade, concerning with the decorum necessary upon the personal affairs of their the Pacific Railroad, which we have heretofore expressed for the effect and results of this splendid movements abroad. Since Mr. Wade's return he has enlisted the services of counsel in the Cincinnati and Eastern newspapers of Messrs. Mitchell Peterson, Thomas Brown and Henry Brandon, and we may add that of this fact we have just seen the autograph proof. The Old Treasury secretary has already [illegible] paid over the balance to the amount of $1,000,000.

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